This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.

Translation

(19) Japanese Patent Office (JP) (12) Patent Official Gazette (A)

(11) Laying-open of patent
 Application
 No.S64-54010

(51) Int. Cl. Index Patent Office (43) Laid-Open Date: C 08 F 210/02, MFG Reference March 1, 1989 4/68 101 No. 8319-4J

Request for Examination: not made Number of Inventions: 2 (total 10 pages)

- (54) Title of the Invention:

 ETHYLENE RANDOM COPOLYMER AND USE THEREOF
- (21) Application No. 210169/1987
- (22) Application Date: August 26, 1987
- (72) Inventor: Masaaki Kawasaki
 4-9, Waki 2-chome, Waki-cho, Kuga-gun
 Yamaguchi-ken
- (72) Inventor: Shuji Minami
 2-5, Misono 1-chome, Otake-shi
 Hiroshima-ken
- (72) Inventor: Hidekuni Oda
 64-16, Muronoki 4-chome, Iwakuni-shi
 Yamaguchi-ken
- (72) Inventor: Masahiro Sugi 12-7, Shozoku-cho 5-chome, Iwakuni-shi Yamaguchi-ken
- (72) Inventor: Mikio Nakagawa
 232-6, Ohno-cho, Saiki-gun, Hiroshima-ken
- (71) Applicant: Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd. 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo
- (74) Agent: Heikichi Odajima, patent attorney and one other

$$[alkenyl group]$$

$$0.2 \leq \underbrace{\qquad \qquad } \qquad \qquad \leq 0.8$$

$$[5-alkenyl-2-norbornene] \qquad \qquad (II)$$

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Application Field in Industry]

The present invention relates to an amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer which exhibits excellent moldability and further relates to a use thereof.

More particularly, the present invention provides an amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer which possesses specified structure and properties, which is excellent in melt fluidity and moldability and which can be molded into an item having excellent surface texture and luster. Furthermore, the present invention provides a thermoplastic resin modifier which is blended with a thermoplastic resin so that a composition capable of exhibiting excellent impact resistance, molding surface texture and molding luster as compared with those of the conventional amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene copolymer can be obtained without detriment to the melt fluidity and moldability.

[Prior Art]

The amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer such as ethylene/propylene copolymer or ethylene/1-butene copolymer per se has found wide applications in soft polymer molding uses. Further, the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer is widely employed in the state of being either unmodified or modified by grafting an α, β -unsaturated carboxylic acid or an anhydride thereof by blending it with an olefin polymer such as polyethylene, polypropylene or poly-1-butene or a polycondensed thermoplastic resin such as a polyamide, a polyester, a polyarylene oxide, a polyacetal or a polycarbonate in order to improve the impact resistance thereof.

The known amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymers include one obtained by a copolymerization performed in the presence of a titanium based Ziegler catalyst and one obtained by a copolymerization performed in the presence of a vanadium based Ziegler catalyst. The amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer obtained by a copolymerization performed in the presence of a titanium based Ziegler catalyst, although being excellent in melt fluidity and moldability, has a broad molecular weight distribution and

a high content of low-molecular-weight components, and produces a molded article with tacky surface even if molding is performed in unblended form or in the form of a composition. Further, the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer exhibits poor effect on the improvement of the impact resistance of the composition. On the other hand, the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer obtained by a copolymerization performed in the presence of a vanadium based Ziegler catalyst has a narrow molecular weight distribution, has a low content of low-molecular-weight components and produces a molded article with reduced surface tackiness when molding is performed in unblended form or in the form of a composition. Further, the amorphous or lowcrystalline ethylene random copolymer exhibits satisfactory effect on the improvement of the impact resistance of the composition. However, the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer has poor melt fluidity and moldability and produces a molding with poor surface texture and luster. Therefore, in the fields of amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer and thermoplastic resin modifier composed of the ethylene random copolymer, there is a strong demand for an ethylene random copolymer which is excellent in melt fluidity and moldability, which produces a molded article with excellent surface texture and luster and with reduced surface tackiness and which, when used as a modifier, exhibits an excellent impact resistance enhancing effect. It is expected that the development of this ethylene random copolymer will enlarge the scope of use of the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer.

[Problem to be Solved by the Invention]

The inventors have found that the art of the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer and thermoplastic resin modifier composed of the ethylene random copolymer is in the above state and have conducted extensive and intensive investigations with a view toward developing an ethylene random copolymer which is excellent in melt fluidity and moldability, which produces a molded article with excellent surface texture and luster, and with reduced surface tackiness and which, when used as a modifier, exhibits an excellent impact resistance enhancing effect. As a result, it has been found that an ethylene random copolymer composed of an amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene/ α -olefin/5-alkenyl-2-norbornene copolymer having specified structure and properties meets the above

objects. The present invention has been completed on the basis of this finding.

According to the present invention, as an invention of product, there is provided an amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer,

- (A) comprising 40 to 96 mol% of ethylene, 60 to 4 mol% of an α -olefin having 3 to 20 carbon atoms and 0.01 to 0.7 mol% of an 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene;
- (B) having an intrinsic viscosity [η] of 0.5 to 10 dl/g as measured in 135°C decalin;
- (C) having a molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn) of 2 to 6; and
- (D) having a melt flow rate measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kg (referred to as "MFR(2.16kg/230°C)") of 0.01 to 1000 g/10 min, the above $[\Pi]$ and MFR(2.16kg/230°C) satisfying the relationship of the general formula:

$$0.80 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2} \le [\eta] \le 2.25 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2}$$
 (I); and

(E) wherein the molar ratio of double bond of alkenyl group of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component to 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component of the copolymer (referred to as "[alkenyl group] / [5-alkenyl-2-norbornene]") satisfies the relationship of the general formula:

Moreover, as an invention of use, there is provided a thermoplastic resin modifier comprising the above amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer.

In the makeup of the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention, the content of ethylene component (a) is in the range of 40 to 96 mol%, preferably 50 to 90 mol%, and still preferably 60 to 85 mol%. The content of α -olefin component (b) is in the range of 60 to 4 mol%, preferably 50 to 10 mol%, and still preferably 40 to 15 mol%. The content of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component (c) is in the range of 0.01 to 0.7 mol%, preferably 0.04 to 0.6 mol%, and still preferably 0.08 to 0.4 mol%. With respect to the above contents, the total of ethylene component (a), α olefin component (b) and 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component (c) is 100 mol%. When the content of ethylene component is less than 40 mol% and the content of α -olefin component is larger than 60 mol% in the ethylene random copolymer, the glass transition temperature of the ethylene random copolymer is increased to thereby cause the low temperature properties of the composition to become poor. When the content of ethylene component is larger than 96 mol% and the content of α -olefin component is less than 4 mol%, the crystallinity of the ethylene random copolymer is increased

to thereby cause the effect of improving the impact resistance of the composition to become poor. Further, when the content of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component is larger than 0.7 mol% in the ethylene random copolymer, the mechanical strength of the ethylene random copolymer is lowered. When the content of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component is less than 0.01 mol%, the effect of improving the melt fluidity and moldability of the ethylene random copolymer is deteriorated.

The α -olefin component of the ethylene random copolymer has 3 to 20 carbon atoms, examples of which include propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene, 1-hexadecene, 1-octadecene and 1-eicosene.

The 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component of the ethylene random copolymer is a compound represented by the general formula:

(IV)

wherein R represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group. This compound is, for example, any of 5-vinyl-2-norbornene, 5-isopropenyl-2-norbornene and 5-

isobutenyl-2-norbornene. Of these, 5-vinyl-2-norbornene is preferred.

In the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention, the molar ratio of double bond of alkenyl group of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component to 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component of the copolymer (referred to as "[alkenyl group] / [5-alkenyl-2-norbornene]") satisfies the relationship of the general formula:

$$[alkenyl group]$$

$$0.2 \leq \frac{[5-alkenyl-2-norbornene]}{[5-alkenyl-2-norbornene]} \leq 0.8$$
(II).

Thus, the molar ration is in the range of 0.2 to 0.8, preferably, in the range of 0.3 to 0.7.

The molar ratio of alkenyl group to 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene of the ethylene random copolymer was determined by the following method.

The amount of 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene was determined from the amount consumed by the polymerization, and the amount of alkenyl group was calculated from the value determined by C^{13} -NMR.

The ethylene random copolymer of the present invention has a branched structure in which three components of the ethylene component, the α -olefin component and the 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene component are randomly arranged but has not a gel crosslink structure (three-dimensional

network crosslink structure). That the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention has not a gel crosslink structure (three-dimensional network crosslink structure) can be confirmed by the complete dissolution of the ethylene random copolymer in 135% decalin.

The intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$ as measured in 135°C decalin of the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention is in the range of 0.5 to 10 dl/g, preferably 0.7 to 5 dl/g, and still preferably 1 to 3 dl/g. When the intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$ of the ethylene random copolymer is lower than 0.5 dl/g or higher than 10 dl/g, the magnificent effects of the present invention cannot be attained.

The molecular weight distribution (Mw/Mn: weight average molecular weight/number average molecular weight) as measured by gel permeation chromatography (GPC) of the ethylene random copolymer according to the present invention is in the range of 2 to 6, preferably 2 to 5, and still preferably 2 to 4. When the molecular weight distribution of the ethylene random copolymer is larger than 6, the low-molecular-weight proportion of the ethylene random copolymer is increased to such an extent that polymer tackiness becomes recognized. When the molecular weight distribution is smaller than 2, the melt fluidity and

moldability of the composition of ethylene random copolymer are lowered.

The melt flow rate measured at 230°C under a load of 2.16 kg (referred to as "MFR(2.16kg/230°C)") of the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention is in the range of 0.01 to 1000 g/10 min, preferably 0.05 to 100 g/10 min, and still preferably 0.8 to 10 g/10 min. The above intrinsic viscosity [η] and melt flow rate MFR(2.16kg/230°C) of the ethylene random copolymer satisfy the relationship of the general formula:

$$0.80 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2} \le [\eta] \le 2.25 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2}$$
 (I),

preferably

$$0..90 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2} \le [\eta] \le 2.0 \times [MFR(2.16kg/230^{\circ})]^{-0.2}$$
, and

still preferably

1.0 × [MFR(2.16kg/230°C)]
$$^{-0.2} \le [\eta] \le 1.75 ×$$
 [MFR(2.16kg/230°C)] $^{-0.2}$.

The ethylene random copolymer of the present invention is amorphous or low-crystalline. The crystallinity as measured by X-ray diffractometry of the amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer is in the range of 0 to 50%, preferably 0 to 40%, and still preferably 0 to 30%.

The ethylene random copolymer of the present invention can be produced by copolymerizing ethylene, an α -olefin and a 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene in a hydrocarbon medium in the presence of a catalyst composed of soluble vanadium compound catalyst component [A] and organoaluminum compound catalyst component [B]. Appropriate catalyst and polymerization conditions can be selected and employed in conformity with the following description to thereby enable obtaining the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention.

The soluble vanadium compound component used as a catalyst composing component in the copolymerization reaction consists of a vanadium compound component which is soluble in a hydrocarbon medium of the polymerization reaction system. For example, the vanadium compound component is composed of a vanadium compound of the general formula $VO(OR)_a X_b$ or $V(OR)_c X_d$ (wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group, $0 \le a \le 3$, $0 \le b \le 3$, $0 \le a \le 3$, $0 \le b \le 3$, $0 \le a \le 3$, $0 \le b \le 3$, $0 \le a \le 3$, $0 \le b \le 3$, $0 \le a \le$

A compound having at least one intramolecular Alcarbon bond can be used as the organoaluminum compound catalyst component in the copolymerization reaction. It can be, for example, an organoaluminum compound represented by the general formula:

$$R^1_{m}Al(OR^2)_nH_pX_q$$
 (i)

wherein each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents a hydrocarbon group generally having 1 to 15 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms; X represents a halogen; and m, n, p and q are numbers satisfying the relationships: $0 \le m \le 3$, $0 \le n < 3$, $0 \le p < 3$ and $0 \le q < 3$, provided that m + n + p + q = 3, or a complex alkylation product of Group 1 metal and aluminum, represented by the general formula:

$$M^{1}AlR^{1}_{4}$$
 (ii)

wherein ${\tt M}^1$ represents Li, Na or K, and ${\tt R}^1$ is as defined above.

The organoaluminum compound of the general formula (i) can be selected from among, for example, those represented by the general formula:

$$R_{m}^{1}Al(OR^{2})_{3-m}$$

wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, and m is preferably a number satisfying the relationship 1.5 \leq m \leq 3; the general formula:

 $R^{1}_{m}A1X_{3-m}$

wherein R^1 is as defined above, X represents a halogen, and m preferably satisfies the relationship 0 < m < 3; the general formula:

$$R^{1}_{m}A1H_{3-m}$$

wherein R^1 is as defined above, and m preferably satisfies the relationship $2 \le m < 3$; and

the general formula:

$$R^1_{m}$$
Al (OR²)_n x_q

wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined above, X represents a halogen, $0 < m \le 3$, $0 \le n < 3$, $0 \le q < 3$, and m + n + q = 3.

More specifically, the aluminum compound of the general formula (i) can be selected from among, for example, trialkylaluminums such as triethylaluminum and tributylaluminum; trialkylaluminums such as triisopropylaluminum; dialkylaluminum alkoxides such as diethylaluminum ethoxide and dibutylaluminum butoxide; alkylaluminum sesquialkoxides such as ethylaluminum sesquiethoxide and butylaluminum sesquibutoxide, and furthermore partially alkoxylated alkylaluminums of average composition represented by, for example, $R^1_{0.5}Al(OR^2)_{0.5}$; dialkylaluminum halides such as diethylaluminum chloride, dibutylaluminum chloride and diethylaluminum bromide; partially halogenated alkylaluminums, for example, alkylaluminum sesquihalides

such as ethylaluminum sesquichloride, butylaluminum sesquichloride and ethylaluminum sesquibromide, and alkylaluminum dihalides such as ethylaluminum dichloride, propylaluminum dichloride and butylaluminum dibromide; partially hydrogenated alkylaluminums, for example, dialkylaluminum hydrides such as diethylaluminum hydride and dibutylaluminum hydride, and alkylaluminum dihydrides such as ethylaluminum dihydride and propylaluminum dihydride; and partially alkoxylated and halogenated alkylaluminums such as ethylaluminum ehoxychloride, butylaluminum butoxychloride and ethylaluminum ethoxybromide. Moreover, use can be made of an organoaluminum compound having at least two aluminum atoms bonded with each other through an oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom as a compound similar to that of the general formula (i). This organoaluminum compound can be, for example, any of those represented by the formulae: $(C_2H_5)_2A10A1(C_2H_5)_2$, $(C_4H_9)_2$ AlOAl $(C_4H_9)_2$ and $(C_2H_5)_2$ AlNAl $(C_2H_5)_2$.

> 1 C₂H₅

The compound of the general formula (ii) is, for example, $\operatorname{LiAl}(C_2H_5)_4$ or $\operatorname{LiAl}(C_7H_{15})_4$. Of these compounds, preferred use is made of an alkylaluminum halide, an alkylaluminum dihalide or a mixture thereof.

The copolymerization reaction is performed in a hydrocarbon medium. The hydrocarbon medium can be selected from among, for example, aliphatic hydrocarbons

such as hexane, heptane, octane and kerosene; alicyclic hydrocarbons such as cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane; aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and xylene; and the aforementioned polymerizable unsaturated monomers. At least two of these hydrocarbons can be used in the form of a mixed medium.

In the process of producing the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention, the copolymerization reaction is performed in a continuous manner. In this process, the concentration of soluble vanadium compound fed into the polymerization reaction system is up to 10 times, preferably 1 to 7 times, still preferably 1 to 5 times, and optimally 1 to 3 times the concentration of soluble vanadium compound present in the polymerization reaction system. In the polymerization reaction system, the ratio of aluminum atoms to vanadium atoms (Al/V) is at least 2, preferably 2 to 50, and still preferably 3 to 20. Each of the soluble vanadium compound and the organoaluminum compound is generally diluted with the above hydrocarbon medium before being fed into the polymerization reaction system. Although the soluble vanadium compound is preferably diluted so as to fall into the above concentration range, such a procedure that formulation into an arbitrary concentration not exceeding, for example, 50

times the concentration in the polymerization reaction system is conducted before the feeding into the polymerization reaction system is employed for the organoaluminum compound.

In the copolymerization reaction, the concentration of soluble vanadium compound in the copolymerization reaction system is generally in the range of 0.01 to 5 gram atom/liter, preferably 0.05 to 3 gram atom/liter, in terms of vanadium atom.

The copolymerization reaction is performed at -50 to 100%, preferably -30 to 80%, and still preferably -20 to 60%. The copolymerization reaction is generally performed in a continuous manner. When a continuous process is employed, the ethylene, α -olefin and 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene as polymer raw materials, the soluble vanadium compound component and organoaluminum compound component as catalyst components and the hydrocarbon medium are continuously introduced in the polymerization reaction system, and the polymerization reaction mixture is continuously discharged from the polymerization reaction system. The average residence time during the copolymerization reaction, although varied depending on the types of polymer raw materials, concentration of catalyst components and temperature, is generally in the

range of 5 min to 5 hr, preferably 10 min to 3 hr. The pressure during the copolymerization reaction generally exceeds 0 and is held at up to 50 kg/cm², and preferably exceeds 0 and is held at up to 20 kg/cm². According to circumstances, an inert gas such as nitrogen or argon may be caused to be present in the copolymerization reaction system. Further, an appropriate molecular weight regulator such as hydrogen can be caused to be present for regulating the molecular weight of the copolymer.

The ratio of ethylene to α -olefin fed during the copolymerization, although varied depending on polymerization conditions, is generally in the range of about 20/80 to 80/20 in terms of molar ratio. The amount of fed 5-alkenyl-2-norbornene is in the range of 0.01 to 5 mol, preferably 0.05 to 1 mol, per 100 mol of the total of ethylene and α -olefin. The amount of fed raw material olefin is controlled so that the respective proportions of components in the formed ethylene random copolymer constitute the aforementioned composition of the ethylene random copolymer in the present invention. Further, the copolymerization reaction is continued until the intrinsic viscosity of formed ethylene random copolymer reaches the aforementioned intrinsic viscosity of the ethylene random copolymer in the present invention.

The solution of formed copolymer which is obtained by the copolymerization reaction is the solution of ethylene random copolymer in the hydrocarbon medium. The concentration of ethylene random copolymer in the formed copolymer solution is generally in the range of 2.0 to 20.0% by weight, preferably 2.0 to 10.0% by weight. The ethylene random copolymer of the present invention can be obtained by treating the formed copolymer solution according to the customary procedure.

The ethylene random copolymer of the present invention can be blended with a thermoplastic resin so that the impact resistance thereof can be improved. An olefin polymer or a polycondensation resin can be mentioned as the thermoplastic resin.

Examples of suitable olefin polymers include crystalline ethylene polymers composed mainly of ethylene units, such as polyethylene, ethylene/propylene copolymer, ethylene/1-butene copolymer, ethylene/1-butene copolymer, ethylene/1-hexene copolymer and ethylene/4-methyl-1-pentene copolymer, and crystalline α -olefin polymers composed mainly of units of an α -olefin having at least 3 carbon atoms, such as polypropylene, poly-1-butene, poly-4-methyl-1-pentene, poly-1-hexene, propylene/ethylene copolymer and propylene/1-butene copolymer.

Examples of suitable polycondensation resins include polyesters such as polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate; polyamides such as polyhexamethyleneadipamide, polyoctamethyleneadipamide, decamethyleneadipamide and polycaprolactam; polyarylene oxides such as polyphenylene oxide; polyacetals and polycarbonates.

With respect to the blending ratio, 5 to 60 parts by weight, preferably 10 to 50 parts by weight, and still preferably 10 to 40 parts by weight of the thermoplastic resin modifier of the present invention is blended with 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic resin. According to necessity, the thermoplastic resin modifier can be blended into the thermoplastic resin in combination with various additives such as an antioxidant, a hydrochloric acid absorber, an anticoagulant, a heat stabilizer, an ultraviolet absorber, a lubricant, a weathering stabilizer, an antistatic agent, a nucleating agent, a pigment and a filler. The blending ratio of these additives can appropriately be determined.

Customary procedure can be employed in the preparation of the thermoplastic resin composition through blending of the thermoplastic resin modifier of the present invention with the thermoplastic resin.

[Example]

The present invention will be concretely illustrated below with reference to the following Examples. The measuring of the properties of the ethylene random copolymer of the present invention and the evaluation of the thermoplastic resin composition were performed by the following methods.

- (1) The makeup of the copolymer and the alkenyl group content thereof were measured by C^{13} -NMR.
- (2) The melt flow rate MFR(2.16kg/230℃) was determined in accordance with ASTM D1238.
- (3) The intrinsic viscosity [η] was measured in decalin at 135 $^{\circ}$ C.

Example 1

Terpolymerization of ethylene, propylene and 5-vinyl-2-norbornene was continuously performed with the use of a 15 liter stainless steel polymerizer equipped with an agitating blade.

From an upper part of the polymerizer, hexane, ethylene, propylene and 5-vinyl-2-norbornene were fed at respective hourly rates of 5 liter, 200 liter, 200 liter and 2.5 g. Further, hydrogen was fed so that the hydrogen concentration of the gas phase in the polymerizer was 20

respectively. The intrinsic viscosity $[\eta]$ of the ethylene random copolymer was a value therebetween.

Examples 2 to 4 and Comparative Example 1

Copolymers with different properties were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the polymerization conditions were varied.

The obtained copolymers were evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1. The polymerization conditions, copolymer properties, etc. are specified in Table 1.

Examples 5 to 7 and Comparative Example 2

Copolymers with different properties were obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that propylene was replaced by butene-1 and that the polymerization conditions were varied.

Example 8

20% by weight of polymer obtained in Example 1 and 80% by weight of a propylene/ethylene block copolymer whose MFR(2.16kg/230°C) and ethylene content were 25 g/min and 12 mol%, respectively were blended together by means of Henschel mixer, melt kneaded by means of a single screw

extruder (temperature set at 210°) and injected into test pieces by means of an injection molding machine.

The properties of the test pieces were evaluated by the following methods. The results are shown in Table 2.

- (1) MFR(2.16kg/230°C) (g/10 min) was measured in accordance with ASTM D1238.
- (2) Gloss (%) was measured in accordance with ASTM D523.
- (3) Initial flexural modulus (kg/cm^2) was measured in accordance with ASTM D790.
- (4) Izod impact strength (notched, kg.cm/cm) was measured in accordance with ASTM D256.
- (5) Appearance: The occurrence of flow mark over an injected square plate was visually inspected.
 <Judgment>
 - O: flow marks were not conspicuous,
 - $\Delta_{:}$ flow marks were relatively conspicuous, and
 - $X_{:}$ flow marks were conspicuous.

Comparative Examples 4 and 5

The polymers of Comparative Examples 1 and 2 were evaluated in the same manner as in Example 8. The results are shown in Table 2.

Both the polymers were inferior in respect of a balance of surface luster and low-temperature impact strength.

Example 9

The procedure of Example 8 was repeated except that the polymer of Example 1 used in Example 8 was replaced by the polymer of Example 3. The results are shown in Table 2.

Example 10

The procedure of Example 9 was repeated except that the propylene/ethylene block copolymer used in Example 9 was replaced by propylene homopolymer whose MFR($2.16 \text{kg}/230^{\circ}\text{C}$) was 11 g/10 min. The results are shown in Table 3.

Comparative Example 6

The polymer of Comparative Example 1 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 10. The results are shown in Table 3.

Example 11

20% by weight of polymer obtained in Example 1 was blended with propylene/ethylene random copolymer whose MFR($2.16kg/230^{\circ}$ C) and ethylene content were 6 g/10 min and 3.3 mol%, respectively by means of Henschel mixer and formed into a film by means of a casting film forming machine

(molding temperature: 230%). The properties of this film were evaluated by the following methods.

The results are shown in Table 4.

- (1) The haze (%) was measured in accordance with ASTM D1003.
- (2) The gloss (%) was measured in accordance with ASTM D523.
- (3) Film impact (kg.cm/cm): the impact fracture energy at punching the film with an impact head in 1 inch was measured.
- (4) The blocking strength was measured in accordance with ASTM D1893.

Comparative Example 7

The polymer of Comparative Example 2 was evaluated in the same manner as in Example 11. The results are shown in Table 4.

_
•
٩
_
2
3
=

Γ.		_				5			~	_	, ,	_ (_	4	_		_		_	-
(1)	:					101		7.80	2.33	2 S.B			1.8	1.54	, ,				1.50	
[1]						(6/TD)	•	. 0	0.89	0 98			† / · n	0.59	30	£ . ₹		0 . 40	0.57	
(5)	•				17/17/	101/6/	-	1 . 18	2.3	1.68	40.0		00.1	1.40	200	20.4	- ;	71.7	1.60	
MFR	(2.16kg/	230.0)			(a) (a) (b) (cm/ (cm/ (cm/ (cm/ (cm/ (cm/ (cm/ (cm/	/ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31.6	C T . 7	09.0	. 0.38	2 80		7.00	4.70	90 0		77		٥.40 د و د	
vinyl	group	content/	VNB	content	[0#/[0#		6 2 0	75.0	05.0	0.62	95 0	0.0		0.50	3.5					_
vinyl	group	content			# (OE		1 2		0.02	0.08	0 29			0.04	0.06		_		5	
VNB	content content				(mo1%)		0 25		0.04	0.13	0.52			80.0	0.11		c		-	_
_	content				(mo1%)		80.4		80.3	80.1	80.5	91 3		30.7	6.68		80.0			.7 00
yield					(g/hr)		293		255	287	246	292		667	281		305	29.0		246
ч	•				(mo1%)		20.7	. ,	4.4	15.5	25.5	3.2		1:,	0.2.		2.8	10.5		_ _
α.olefin ethylene/	u.olefin				(\gamma/\nr)		200/200	•		190/200	200/200	300/180	•		=		210/180	210/190		2707150
α.olefin							propylene			=	=	butene.1	2		=		propylene	=	,	
VNB			_		mM/λ (g/hr)		3.5	4		1.5	7.0	0.5	-		1.5		0	0	-	-
V conc. VNB					мм/у		0.4	~		5.0	0.45	9.0	3		0.5		9.0	0.45		0.0
						Ex.		`	1 (າ	7	2	9	, ,	-	Comp.	Ex. 1	7		- 7

Catalyst: VO(OEt)Cl,-AlEt,,sCl,,s/AlEtCl,(Al/V=8) Polymerization temp.: $\frac{1}{7}$ 80°C $\frac{1}{1}$ - $\frac{G}{G}$ - $\frac{o}{C}$

VNB: 5-vinyl-2-norbornene

[1]_A = 0.80 × [MFR(2.16kg/230°C)]^{-0.2} [1]_B = 2.10 × [MFR(2.16kg/230°C)]^{-0.2}

~(;

Table 2

	Modifier	Blend	MFR (2.16kg/230°C)	Gloss	fier Blend MFR(2.16kg/230°C) Gloss Initial flexural Izod impact value Appearance	Izod impa	ct value	Appearance
		ratio			modulus	(kg.cm/cm)	m/cm)	
		(wt%) ((g/10 min)	(%)	(kg/cm³)	.20°C	.40°C	
Ex. 8 Ex	Ex. 1	20	16.0	61	10,000	12.2	10.1	0
6	3	20	11.5	09	10,100	21.0	13.5	С
Comp. Comp.	Comp. Ex.)
Ex. 4	7	20	13.5	34	9,100	14.2	11.6	×
5	2	20	18.5	80	10,000		7.4	<

Table 3

	Modifier	Blend	MFR(2.16kg/230°C)	Gloss	Modifier Blend MFR(2.16kg/230°C) Gloss Initial flexural Izod impact value Appearance	Izod impa	ct value	Appearance
		ratio			modulus	(kg.cm/cm)	1/cm)	
		(×t%)	(wt%) (g/10 min)	8	(ka/cm²)	23.6	0.0	
Ex. 10	Ex. 10 Ex. 3 20	2.0	5.6	7.0	14,200	8.9	4.3	
, ,								0
comp.								
Ex. 6	Ex. 6 Ex. 1	20	6.2	56	13.800	0 6	د د	×

A of de

		Modif	ier	Modifier Blend	Наге	Gloss	Haze Gloss Film impact Blocking	Blocking
				ratio				strength
				(wt%)	(%)	%	(%) 0 C (kg · cm/cm)	(m)/6)
Ex.	11	Ex. 11 Ex.]	1	20	2.9	105	2200	2.4
Comp. Ex.	7	Comp. Comp. Ex. 2	7	20	ب بر	83	008	u

[Effect of the Invention]

The amorphous or low-crystalline ethylene random copolymer of the present invention is excellent in melt fluidity and moldability, produces a molded article with excellent surface texture and luster, and with reduced surface tackiness and, when used as a thermoplastic resin modifier, exhibits an excellent impact resistance enhancing effect with the result that a thermoplastic resin composition which is excellent in the above properties can be obtained.

Applicant: Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd.

Agent: Heikichi Odajima, patent attorney, and one other

母日本副特許疗(JP)

10分計出限公開

母公開特許公報(A)

昭64-54010

@int Cl 4

識別記号

厅内整理番号

⊖公開 昭和64年(1989)3月1日

C 08 F 210/02

MFG 101

8319 - 4J

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 2 (全10頁)

日発明の名称

エチレン系ランダム共重合体およびその用途

创特 題 昭62-210169

御出 頭 昭62(1987)8月26日

位発 明 者

雅 昭 山口県玖珂郡和木町和木2丁目4番9号

②発 明 者 南

の出

伭 治

広島県大竹市御園1丁目2番5号

砂発 明 者 小 砂発 明 者 毝

秀 邦

山口県岩国市室の木町4丁目64番16号 山口県岩国市装束町5丁目12番7号

母 明 者 中川 正 浩 幹 夫

広島県佐伯郡大野町232番地の6

題 人 三井石油化学工業株式

 \mathbf{H}

会社

東京都千代田区霞が関3丁目2番5号

20代 理 人 弁理士 小田島 平吉

外1名

エチレン系ラングム共重合体およびその用途

2 特許請求の氣阻

- (1) (A) エチレンものないし96モル%、 戻業原子並が3ないし20のローオレフイン60 ないしもモル%及び5ーアルケニルー2ーノルギ ルネンロ。01ないLO。7モル%の粗狙からな
- (B) 135℃のデカリン中で選定した振展粘 皮[7]が0.5ないL10引/zであり、
- (C) 分子型分布(Ru/Ra)が2ないしらであ 9.
- (D) 230℃及び荷盘2。18kgで調定した ノルとフローレーと[MFR]218kg が0.01 ないし1000g/10miaの電磁にあり、かつ上 記[9]と[MFR]^{2,16kg} とが一般式[]]
 - 0.80 X ([MFR]210 E)- · · · ≤ [+] ≤ 2.25 × ([MFR]230 T)-+-1

の気張を光足し、

(E) 夫重合体中の5ーアルケニルー2ーノル ポルキン式分と、5ーアルケニルー2ーノルボル ネンのアルケニル苦に孟づく二重符合のモル出が 一投式[[]

[5-アルケニル-2-ノルポルネン]

ことを特徴とする非晶性ないし低結晶性のエチレ ンスラングム共譲合体。

- · (2) (A) エナレン40ないし96モル%、 ローオレフイン60ないしりモル名及び5ーアル ナニルー2ーノルポルネン0。 0 1 ないしり。7 モル%の範囲からなり、
- (B) 135℃のデカリン中で選足した復況格 皮[マ]が0.5ないし10di/zcあり、
- (C) 分子呈分布(Mo/Ma)がでないしらであ
- (D) 230℃及び荷盘2.16kgで対定した

特爾第64-54010(含)

本分明によれば、

- (A) エナレン40ないし96モル劣、炭素原子数が3ないし20のローオレフイン60ないし4モル%及び5ーアルケニルー2ーノルボルネン0.01ないし0.7モル%の処置からなり、
- (B) 135℃のデカリン中で設定した循環格 皮[7]が0.5ないし10dl/gであり、
- (C) 分子盤分す(別*/別a)が2ないし6であり、

本発明のエチレン系ランダム共重合体の組成は エナレン式分(*)の合有量がも0ないし96モル %、好ましくは50ないし90モル%、とくに仔 ましくは60ないし85モル%の電照におり、α ーオレフイン点分(b)の合有量が60ないし4モ ル%、 好ましくは50ないし10モル%、とくに 好ましくは40ないし15モル%の真理であり、 5 - アルケニルー2 - ノルポルネン出分(e)の含 有豆が0.01ないL0. 7モル%、好土しくは 0. 0 4 ないし0. 6 モル%、とくに好ましくは 0. 08ないし0. 4モル%の粗黙である。ここ で、エチレン成分(a)、ローオレフイン成分及び 5-アルケニルー2ーノルメルネン成分(c)の合 計は100モル%である。設工ナレンネランデム 共且合体において、エチレン成分の含有量が40 モル%より少なくなり、ローオレフイン成分の合 有望が60モル%より多くなると、疎ニナレン系 ランデム共東合体のサラス無符世史が高くなり、 可足組成物の低温特性が劣るようになり、エチレ ン連分の身有量が5ちゃん形より歩くなり、ロー

(D) 230で及び再生2、16%で測定した $/ルトフローレート [MFR]_{230 \odot}^{2.16kg}$ が0.01
ないし1000 $_{4}$ /10eiaの名間にあり、かつ上 $E[4] \succeq [MFR]_{230 \odot}^{2.16kg}$ とが一段式[[]

0.80×([MFR]²30℃²)---²≤{7]≤ 2.25×([MFR]²30℃²)---² {1]

(E) 共重合体中の5-アルナニル-2-ノルボルキン成分と、5-アルナニルー2-ノルボルキンのアルケニル番に基づく二重結合のモル比が一致式[I]

 $0.2 \le \frac{[7 \kappa \tau = \kappa 茜]}{[5-7 \kappa \tau = \kappa - 2 - / \kappa \times \kappa + \nu]} \le 0.8 [[]]$

ことを特徴とする非晶性ないし低粒晶性のエチレンスランデム共気合体が物質発明として提供され、 放非晶性ないし低超晶性のニチレンスランデム共 試合体からなる最可型性関連用改質剤が用途発明 として提供される。

オレフィンま分の含有量が4モル%より少なくなると、数エナレン系ランデム共気合体の結晶性が 増加し、耐配組ま物の耐衡単性の改善効果が劣る ようになる。また、数エナレン系ランデム共支合 体の5ーアルケニルー2ーノルポルネンま分の合 有型が0、7モル%より多くなると、数エナレン スランデム共生合体の力学気度が低下するように なす、5ーアルケニルー2ーノルポルネン皮分の 合有量が0、01モル%より少なくなると、数エ ナレン系ランデム共重合体の沿敗沈勤性及び皮形 性のご等効果が低下するようになる。

数エチレンネランダム共重合体を構成する aーオレフィン成分は炭素原子数が 3 ないし 2 0 の aーオレフィンであり、具体的にプロピレン、 1ーブラン、1ーベンテン、 4ーメナルー1ーベンテン、1ーベキセン、1ーオクテン、1ーデセン、1ーデセン、1ーテトラデセン、1ーベキサデセン、1ーオクラデセン、1ーエィコモンなどを例示することができる。

ユエナレンボフングム共革合体を構成する5 -

度は0ないし50%、ほよしくは0ないし40%、 とくにほよしくは0ないし30%の処理である。

共富合反志において、無複構求成分として使用される可溶性ペナジウム化合物成分は重合反応系の反化水素媒体に可溶性のペナジウム化合物成分であり、具体的には一般式VO(OR)aXb又はV(OR)cXd(個しRは炭化水素等、0≦a≤3、0≤b≤3、2≤a+b≤3、0≤c≤4、0≤d≤4、3≤c+d≤4)で表わされるペナジウム化合物、あるいはこれらの電子供与体付知効を代表例として挙げることができる。より具体的には

の位アルキル化物なども挙げることができる。

前記の(i)に其する有限アルミニウム化合物と しては、次のものを例示できる。

一 设式 R 1 m A I (O R 1) 1-m

(ここでR'お上UR'は育記と同じ、=は好ましくは 1.5 \leq = \leq 3 の数である)。

一投式R'mAIX1-4

(ここではR は食品を同じ、X はハロゲン、aは 好ましくは 0 くaく 3 である)。

一般式R'mAIH;-a

(ここでR'は京記と同じ、mは好ましくは2≦m< 3である)。

一投式R'mAI(OR*), Xq

(ここでR'およびR*はおと何じ、Xはハロゲン、 0 < m ≤ 3、0 ≤ m < 3、0 ≤ q < 3で、m+m+q= 3である)で汲わをれるものなどを例示できる。

(i)にあするアルミニウム化合物において、より具体的には、トリエナルアルミニウム、トリブナルアルミニウムなどのトリアルキルアルミニウムなようなトリムニ・ウムのようなトリー

VOC1:、VO(OC:H:)C1:、VO(OC:H:): C1、VO(O-isa-C.H:)C1:、VO(O-n-C.H:)C1:、VO(OC:H:):、VOBr:、VC1.、 VOC1:、VO(O-a-C.H:):、VC1:-2 CC:H:,OHなども明示することができる。

共盟合反応に使用される有限アルミニウム化合 物放磁度分としては、少なくとも分子内に1 傾の AI一炭素結合を有する化合物が利用でき、例えば、

(i) 一般式RiaAl(ORi)aHaXq

(ここでR¹およびR²は炭素双子数過常1ないし 15個、好ましくは1ないし4個を含む灰化水素 基で互いに同一でも異なっていてもよい。又はハロアン、mは0≤m≤3、mは0≤m<3、pは0≤p <3、qは0≤q<3の数であって、しかもm+m+ p+q=3である)で表わされる有限アルミニウム 化合物、

(音) 一致式M'AIRE

(ここでM'はLi、Na、Kであり、R'は育記と 同じ)で表わざれる第1集会属とアルミニウムと

. アルキルアルミニウム; ジエチルアルミニウムエ トキシド、リブナルアルミニウムプトキシドなど のソアルキルアルミニウムアルコキシドニチル アルミニクムセスキエトキシと、ブナルアルミニ ウムセスキプトキシドなどのアルキルアルミニク ムセスキアルコミシドのほかに、 R_{G-5}^{1} Al(GR^{1}) $_{0.5}$ などで表わされる平均進成を有する部分的にアル コキシ化されたアルキルアルミニクム;ジエチル フルミニウムクロリド、ジブナルアルミニウムク ロリド、ジエチルアルミニウムブロミドのような ジアルキルアルミニウムハライド エナルアルミ ニウムセスキクロリド、ブナルアルミニウムセス キクロリド、エチルアルミニクムセスキブロミド のようなアルキルアルミニウムセスキハライド、 エチルアルミニワムシクロリド、プロピルアルミ ニウムジクロリド、ブナルアルミニクムジブロミ となどのようなアルキルアルミニウムジハライド などの想象的にハロゲン化されたアルキルアルミ ニウム、ジェナルアルミニウムヒとりと、ジブナ ルアルミニウムヒドリドなどのソアルキルアルミ

ニウムヒドリド、エナルアルミニウムリヒドリド、
プロピルアルミニウムリヒドリドなどのお分的に次当化されたアルキルアルミニウム:エナルアルミニウム
エトキンクロリド、ブナルアルミニウムブトキン
クロリド、ニナルアルミニウムブトキン
クロリド、ニナルアルミニウムブトキン
などの部分的にアルコキン化およびハロゲン化されたアルキルアルミニウムを例示できる。また
(i)に異以する化合物として、酸素原子や窒素原
アルミニウム化合物であってもよい。このような
化合物として例えば、(C・H・)・A 10 A1(C・H・)・、
(C・H・)・A10 A1(C・H・)・、

京記(ii)に其する化合物としては、LiAI(C,I,I,)、 LiAI(C,H,I,)、なども例示できる。これらの中 では、とくにアルキルアルミニウムハライド、ア ルキルアルミニウムジハライド又はこれらの混合 物を用いるのが好ましい。

選体で者訳して供給される。ここで、試可避性パナジウム化合物は育記選度製器に者訳することが 望ましいが、有機アルミニウム化合物は豊合反志 系における選定の例えば50倍以下の任業の選定 に興製して豊合反応系に供給する方法が採用される。

共国合反応において、共国合反応基内の可溶性 パナジウム化合物の過度はパナジウム原子として 通常は 0 . 0 1 ないし 5 グラム原子/ l 、 いまし くは 0 . 0 5 ないし 3 グラム原子/ l の最短であ る。

また、共選合反応は一50ないし100で、好ましくは一30ないし80で、さらに好ましくは一20ないし60での温度で突進される。共選合反応は過ぎは連建法で実施される。その場合、選合原料のエナレン、ローオレフイン及び5ーアルケニルー2ーノルボルキン、放送成分の可消性のパナンフム化合物成分、有限アルミニクム化合物成分、有限アルミニクム化合物成分、混合反応系に連続的に供給され、混合反応混合反応混合反応に対している。

数共成合式がは悪化水気は木中で行われる。数化水気は体としては、たとえばヘキサン、ヘアクン、灯油のような超辺抜炭化水は、シクロヘキサンのようなお異様化水は、ペンセン、トルエン、キシレンの異変炭化水は、ペンセン、トルエン、キシレンのような労労強炭化水は、 群記 重合性不飽和単量体などを別示することができ、これらの2種以上の混合媒体であっても差しつかえない。

本発明の数エナレンスランダム失重合体を製造する方法において、共重合反応は連設法で実施される。その形の連合反応表に供給される可能性ペナンクム化合物の過度は重合反応系の可能性ペナンクム化合物の過度の10倍以下、好ましくは7ないし1倍、さらに好ましくは5ないし1倍の範囲である。また、連合反応系内のペナンクム東子に対するアルミニクム原子の比(AI/V)は2以上、好ましくは2ないし50、とくに好ましくは3ないし20の範囲である。故可溶性ペナンクム化合物及び政有效アルミニクム化合物はそれぞれ通常部里度化水平

に改出される。共直合反応の系の平均清智時間は 重合原料の視点、独議成分の設度及び温度によっ でも異なるが、通常は5分ないし5時間、好まし くは10分ないし3時間の視距である。共直合反 応の際の圧力は通常は0を建えて50kg/cm²、 好ましくは0を超えて20kg/cm²に維持され、 場合によっては顕素、アルゴンなどの不活性がス を存在させてもよい。また、共重合体の分子並を 調整するために、速度、水流などの分子並到類別 を存在させることもできる。

共西合反応は生成するエナレンネランデム共革合 体の重型指皮が抑記率元明のエチンンスラングム 此遺合体の極限特定に進するまで実施される。

共風合反応によって得られる生成共通合体溶液 はニチレンスランデム共業合体の反化水気気体治 波である。該生成共盛合体海波中に合えれるエチ レン系ラングム共進合体の過度は適なはで、0な いし20.0重量%、舒ましくは2.0ないし1 0. 0 重量%の範囲にある。該生成共業合体訴訟 も常法に従って処理することによって本意明のエ ナレン系ランデム共重合体が得られる。

本見明のエチレンスランデム共進合体は為可塑 出館に配合することにより耐薬草性を改善するこ とができる。熱可塑性別額としては、オレフイン **采集合体および重組合型街頭を挙げることができ**

設オレフイン表集合体として具体的には、ポリ エチレン、エチレン・プロピレン共選合体、エチ レン・i-ブテン共重合体、エチレン・1-へキ セン共は合体、エチレン・イーノナルー1ーペン

にほましくは10ないし40歳量部の観器である。 ASTM D1238法により求めた。 試熱可塑性樹潤用改質剤は必要にあじて變化粧止 **剂、塩盐吸収剂、凝果防止剂、耐热安定剂、需外 垃圾収剂、清剂、耐铁安定剂、荷電防止剂、核剂、** 烈料、充填剤などの各種の添加剤と共に併用して 該為可思性樹類に配合することができる。これら の活型制の配合符合は現實である。

本発明の為可塑性問題用改訂別を前記為可塑性 思想に紀合して外可塑性樹脂組成物を測算する方 法としては、従未から公知の方法を採用すること がてきる.

[天发明]

次に突進例によって本元明を具体的に説明する。 なお、本見明のエチレン系ラングム共具合体の物 性の測定及び熱可塑性別頭組織物の評価は下記の 方法に従った。

- (1) 共国合体の組成およびアルケニル語合理の 設定はいC-NMR法で行なった。
- (2) ノルトフローレート[MFR]210C は、

ナンなどのようにエチレンを主献分とするお品性 エナレンス集合体、ポリプロピレン、ポリしーブ テン、ポリイーノナルー1 ーペンテン、 ポリ1ー ヘキセン、プロピレン・エナレン共進合体、プロ ピレン・1ープテン共議合体などのように戻る点 子数が3以上のローオレフイン成分を主成分とす る結晶性の一オレフイン承重合体なども例示する ことができる.

社会組合型樹脂として具体的には、ポリエチレ ンテレフタレート、ポリプチレンテレフタレート などのポリエステル、ポリヘキサメテレンアジバ ミド、メリオクタメナレンアジパミド、デカノナ レンアタパミと、とアカノナレンアジパミと、ポ リカプロラクタムなどのポリアミド、ポリフエニ レンオキシドなどのポリアリーレンオキシド、ポ リア七クール、ポリカーポネートなどを例示する ことができる.

本見明の熱可塑性樹頭用改製剤の配合語合は試 当可型性別型100重量品に対して5ないし60 重量部、評当しくは10ないし50重量部、とく

(3) 極限粘度[7]は135℃、デカリン中で選 足した.

安 鱼 别 1

- 提許別域を建えた151のステンレス製業合数 を用いて、送送的にエナレン・プロピレン・5 -ピニルー2ーノルボルキンの三元共革合を行なっ

重合群上部より、毎時へキサンモ5!、 エナレ ンも2001、プロピレンも2001、5-ビニ ルー2ーノルメルキンモ2。58の透皮で、また 水溝を重合器がス相の水溝造度が20モル浴とな るよう供給し、放送として(A)VO(OEi)C1; を重合器中のパナジウム系子温度が O 。 4 mmol/ 』となるように、(B)Al(C,H,),.,Cl,.,8よ UAI(CaHa)Claを集合召中のアルミニクム祭 子漢皮がそれぞれ2.2 4 mmol/1、0.9 5 mmol ノ」となるように進致的に供給した。

共型合反応は60℃で行なった。

以上に造べたような元子で元重音反応を行なう

とエチレン・プロとレン・5ービニルー2ーノルボルキン夫重合体が助っな過激状態で得られた。 電合君下部から連絡的に抜き出した重合連激中に 少型のメタノールを活加して重合反応を停止させ、 スチームストリツビング処理にて重合体を選集か ら分類したのち、80℃で一昼夜減圧を壊した。 この操作でエチレン・プロビレン・5ービニルー 2ーノルボルキン共重合体が毎時256章の速度 で待られた。

(2) 7 = x(%): ASTM D 5 2 3

実施例2~4 比较例1

- (3) 白げ初期弾性率(kg/cs¹):ASTM D7 90
- (4) アイゾット 哲草独皮(ノッチ付)(kg・em/cm): ASTM D256
- (5) 外貫:射出角板上のフェーマークの発生の 有無を目視にて観察

< 料定 > 〇:フローマークが目立たない ム:やや目立つ

×:フローマークが 自立つ

比较男4.5

比较例1,2に示すがリマーを用いて、実施例8と同様の評価を行った。その結果を第2数に示す。

いずれも表面光沢、低温質等強度のパランスで 劣る。

漢海919

突進到3 で用いた実施列1 のポリマーの代かり に変換列3 のポリマーを用いる単位、実施例3 と 円はに行った。 最来を着て表に示す。

実施列1において、様々の重合表外を変えることにより異なる性状の共気合体を得た。

母られた元皇合体と実施例1と同様に評価した。 盟合条件、共盟合体性状等を所1数に示す。 実施到5~7 比較例2

実施別1において、プロピレンをプランー1に 支えて、世々の豊合条件を変えることにより其な る性状の共重合体を得た。

突進例8

実施別1で暮られたボリマー:20 弦魔%とMFR^{2.18kg}:25 m/min、エチレン含有率: 12 mol%のプロピレン・エチレンプロフク共成合体:80 重量%とモヘンシエルミキサーで混合独一維押出版(設定温度:210で)で溶融過速した後、射出支形或形版を用いて以致片を成形した。 以外の物性界面は以下の方法で行った。

· 艾莱·苏· 2 支に示す。

(1) MFR(230C.2.16kz)(z/10sin): ASTM D1238

	V #A	VNB	a-#2742	エナシン/ロ -オレフイン	11,	a 1	エナレン コユ	VNB 3%	2=44 32	ピニル系 オセ/788	HFR ² 15kg	[+]	[9] _A	[+]B
•	+4/2	(z/br)		(<i>t/</i> hr)	(**1%)	(a/bc)	(m)%)	(wi%)	sal%	含克 sol/sol	(g/10mim)	(41/0)	(41/*)	(41/a)
5 3 PH 1	0.4	1.5	プロピレン	200/200	20.7	293	80,4	0, 25	0,13	0,52	2, 15	1.18	0,69	1.80
2	0.3	0.5	•	•	4.4	255	80.3	0.04	0.02	0.50	0,50	2,3	0.89	2.33
3	0.3	1,5	•	190/200	15.5	287	80.1	0.13	0,08	0.62	ð.3 5	1.66	0.55	2,53
1	9.45	7,0	•	200/200	25,5	245	80.5	0.52	0.29	0.58	7.80	0,95	0.53	1.39
5	0.5	0,5	プテン-1	300/160	3.2	292	91.3	0.03	0.01	0.33	1.30	1.80	0.71	1.87
6	0.5	1.0	プラン-1	-	7.1	295	90.2	0.08	0.04	0.50	4.70	1.40	0.59	1.54
7	0.5	1,5			0.2	281	89.9	0.11	0.08	0.55	0.26	2.05	1.05	2,74
比架到1	0,4	0	プロピレン	210/180	2.8	305	80_0	0	0	·-	0,37	2.71	0.98	2,56
2	0,45	٥		210/190	10.5	294	80.0	•	•	-	5.40	1.50	0.57	1.50
3	0.8	0	プラン-1	270/150	0	245	85.6	0	•	-	1.70	2_00	0.72	1.89

放案:YO(OE1)C1,-AIE1..,C1..,/AIE1C1;(A1/Y=8)

组合温度:50℃

[*] = 0.80×([MFR]2.16ke)---

V N B:5 - ピニル- 2 - / ルポルキン

 $[*]_{B} = 2.10 \times ([MFX]_{230}^{2.16kg})^{-1}$

2	3	849 12 03M	<i>*</i>	F 19	7 4 ×7 ×7 (kg · °	アイシ/ツト制容的 (kg・am/cm)	*
` `	(#1%)	(#/10min) (%)	(%)	### (1,e/ou*)	-20 <i>C</i>	-20C -40C	
1	02	16.0	62	10,000	12.2 10.1	10.1	0
	20	11.5	8	10,100	21.0 13.5	13,5	0
	20	13.5	36	9,100	14.2 11.8	11.6	×
	20	18.5	80	10,000	8.5 7.4	7.4	∢

Description of the second seco

天发列10

実施例 9 で用いたプロピレンーエチレンプロプク共重合体の代わりに、MFR 2.16kg :1 1 g
/1 0 misのプロピレンホモボリマーを用いる他は、実施別 3 と同様に行った。結果を第 3 支に示す。

比较别 6

比較例1に示すメリマーを用いて、実施例10 と同様の評価を行った。その結果を第3表に示す。 実施例11

祖来は弟人文に示す。

(1) ~ 4 x (%): A S T M D 1 0 0 3

- (2) プロス(%):ASTM D523
- (3) 71 NAIVH 2 } (bg · ca/ca): 1インナ中の無意頭でフィルムを打ち抜く ときの海軍環境エネルギーを選定する。
- (4) プロマキング力:ASTM D1893 比较贺7

比較例でに示すポリマーを用いて実施例11と 同雄の評価を行った。その結果を第4次に示す。

	2	3 3 3	840 5 83M	# E	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	7 イゾット 町サ (lirea/ca)	7イソツト 新駅(M (lg・cm/cm)	3 \$
;	3 X	(%1#)	(8/10min) (%)	(%)	4 th 14 (kg/cm²)	232	2.0	
9410	CH-WIX: 0116-WIX.	20	5.6	02	14,200	8.3	4.3	0
15 ER 846	११६ अभ	20	6.2	56	13,800	7.0	3.2	×

	/	
	E 5	
,		

2

	CHA	# 4 × 1 ×	~4× (%)	χυχ (%)	アレンド半 ヘイズ グロス フイルムインパクト (=156) (56) (56)	7 a 7 4 7 : (8 / co)
HENTI MENT	* KAPI	20	8.5	105	2200	2.4
H.M.917	१८ स्थ	. 02	3.5	83	1900	2.5

【兄明の効果】

本苑明の弁品さないし低箱品性エチレンネラン アム共進合体は溶融流動性及び皮形性に浸れ、皮 形体の真及びその色に優れ、成形体表面のべたつ をが少なく、かつ熱可塑性困難用改質剤として用 いた場合に封面草性の改善効果に優れしかも上記 の世質に優れた為可塑性樹脂組成物が持られる。

特許出單人 三井石油化学工業株式会社 代 理 人 弁理士 小田島 平 吉 **ታ 1 2**